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ON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

COLORED CONVENTION.

The colored convention which meet Louisville, Kentucky, has been alled for a good purpose, and we hope mted. We hope the state convention. hich has been called, will select its very best and most representative coland men, who should attend the convention and labor (as they can) for the moral and intellectual elevation of the plored people of this country.

DIVIDING THE COLORED VOTE.

It is so very important, and obvious when once seen, that we wish to make one end of the land to the other, the all the poor white men in this country men who wept "a heatcomb of tears" perceive that their own influence and over the grave of the dead President, consequence as electors cease, when the lamenting him no less as Chief Execunegro is seduced from his political intive than as statesman, hero and christegrity and persuaded to vote from venal motives. On the day that the light over the details of Dorsey's slannegro learns to vote for pay, on that ders, unsupported by one vistige or lay the rich men, and especially the tittle of corroberation. All honor now rest land-owners, will be the only eal rulers of this country; and we will have the worst form of an aristocracy. the political body-snatcher of the Sun, me built on money and the destruction plitical virtue. When the great cadavers, to greet the eyes and nostrils indiord can buy his tenants, and the of such as delight therein. get merchant the town laborers of be colored people, the "poor white msh" will be no longer consulted. It irksome enough to do so now, and then they carry enough colored voters in their pockets to sweep the field by the aid of their own class and the ger- Carolina, and Hon. H. Bisbee, of Florrile and dependent of the whites the ida, have gone west, balance of the latter will pretty soon miss that shaking of the hands and emdescending solicitude as to their opinions which has been termed "elec-

tioneering" in the past. n the monarchy of Great Britain the people threatened a revolution to boroughs," by which the great landed their tenants to return such as er said of the numerous members of adiament who owed their seats to the race of these haughty lords. When the latter resisted the genuine British ion the aroused and mighty people, attered a roar which so scared even stout old Witliam the Fourth that he consented even to the creation of more peers from the ranks of the people if becessary to carry the REFORM BILL. but the elequence of Russell and Grey prevailed over aristocratic exclusivesess and lust of power, and the montrous abuse was remedied. Shall we, in a boasted land of Republican freedom and progress turn back the clock fages, and inaugurate a political subservience to wealth which even a kingly government had to relinquish.

DORNEY'S BUDGET AGAIN. such an example. In a diluted imiof its facility in arraying itself on the popular side of all questions of general sterest. With all his sagacity there is fice. m simple lesson which the sage of the he may learn to his profit even from robecure self and that is, that the American people have no patience win scandal, and that it will invarimy recoil upon the head of its propathan another which elected charm. Problem Garfield it was the diffusion of the reckless and wicked slanders thich infected the very air during the ampaign of 1880. Credit Mobilier wir day and ceased to be" but they There is great excitement and alarm. such an institution.

WILMINGTON POST lived long enough to achieve the reverse of what was designed. One would have thought that the ignominious exposures they met would have warned a visit, for health, north. their originators and endorsers of the fatal facility of falsehood to wound and irretrievably destroy with its wanton and envenomed strokes, but the only tion and twenty five cents per line admonition which seems to have been conveyed is, that calumny is only sure of i's object when wreaked on the help-The subscription price to The WIL-MINGTON POST is \$2 00 per year; six months \$1 00. disproved and forgotten; the voice even days ago. All communications on business of sectional and party malevolence had aust be addressed to THE WILMING- been hushed and rebuked by his pure and impartial administration and when, at length, from the fierce crucible of sickness and death, his character had come out refined gold, detraction stood abashed by the view of the brave. manly, patient and heroic sufferer, who age the Old North State fully repre-Americans should feel proud; and by the universal suffrage of the nation, and under a deep conviction of its truth, he was accorded a name as high and unsullied as man ever bore. Who would have thought that the exegencies of party should have called for the revival of these buried slanders, and found such resurrectionists as Dorsey vacant by the resignation of Rev. Mr. and Dana? Such is the fact! From

Personal.

tian, are to-day gloating with rabid de-

-to whom? Not the great man gone.

whose deeds are his monument, but

who so dexterously disinters his rotting

Dr. Wheeler and Col. Young, collectors of internal revenue, have been in dred years, the city of Washington, D. C. Hon. E. W. M. Mackey, of South

Died, on Saturday morning, the 25th instant, in Elizabeth City, the Hon, Walter F. Pool, member of congress from the first congressional district.

aged thirty-two years. Mr. Pool had already gained a wide reputhation as a lawyer, and his argumuents before the supreme come ve tate have been spoken of by some o the most eminent lawyers in the state as displaying a legal attainment, and especially a legal cast of mind to a defor congress was most ably conducted, and gave assurance of a political career of the highest order. His death is a subject of universal regret, and eems really a public misfortune.

Democratic Desperation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28,

EDITOR POST:-In consequence of the great importance to the Democratic party of a favorable result in the next cover. general election in North Carolina, several private caucuses have been the moves of their party on the political chess board. It has been suggested When a paper so thoroughly abreast that some action be taken that will of the times as the New York Herald precipitate a general election throughcan afford to recur to the somewhat out the state this fall. The plan retrite topic of "Dorsey's Budget," one as, commended is for certain associate jushumble and unpretentious as the Post | tices of the supreme court to resign. may without fear of censure follow Influential Democrats from North Carolina, who profess to know something tation of the Times the great New York of the temper and sentiments of the representative of "independent" journ- masses, feel much alarmed, and state aliem adds the weight of its condemna- that some such extraordinary measure tion to this foul scandal, first manipu- of this kind must be resorted to; that lated, and then circulated through the it will not do for their party to remain country, by the daily Sun, a paper we dormant until next year. The small thould have supposed far above the majority by which congressman Benwork of such ribald and groundless de- nett claims to have been elected, and amation. What the Herald has to say the apparent unanimity of the coaliupon this subject, considering that it tionists, with their increasing strength, B such a tame and awkward restate- is held as sufficient cause for alarm. ment of what had before been so vig- It is claimed that by forcing the issue creusly and clearly presented by the before the election for President and fines, amounts to but very little, but state officers, the result would indicate the Herald should have said it the character and amount of work that It all is a matter of importance, in view they would have to do next year. The report is that Justices Ruffin and Ashe will be called upon to make the sacri-CURICUS.

"Like a Charm."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb 15, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs-I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my practice as a physician and palet. If there was any one thing in every case I find it works like a librarian. The library rooms are to be REV. B. F. PORTER.

fires at Lynchburg, Va., and James to make. An increase of members Gouldman an ex fireman, has been ar- is earnestly desired. Surely it should te Chinese letter lie, etc., they had rested for complicity in the crime be the wish of every one to encourage

City Items.

Hon. D. K. MeRae has returned from

Improvements are being made to St. Thomas' Catholic Cemetery

There was a "Phantom Ball" at Sea side Park on Wednesday night.

Bladen superior court has been in session during the present week.

A Sunday school excursion from Lumberton visited the seaside a few Miss Luola Parsley has been elected

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley sailed from Liverpool for home on the 18th, He will probably be home to-day.

One firm in this city received 47,661 chickens during the past year, and the same house shipped 4,290 dozen eggs. The family of Mr. Lyman B. May,

the new Superintendent of the National Cemetery, have not yet reached here. Rev. F. W. Eason has been called to Baptist Church in Fayetteville, made

Mr. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, who was a candidate on the coalition ticket last year for judge, was in our city yesterday.

The Norwegian bark Oryar Odd, Which cleared Wednesday, for Ham-

An attempt was made on Friday morning last to burn the livery stables of Mr. J. H. Jones, but the flames were discovered in time to out them.

Mr. C. M. VanOrsdell, of this city, has a butter knife which has been handed down from father to son in the VanOrsdell family for over three hun-

The spleadid exhibit of evaporated dried fruit, made by Mr M. T. Hughes, of Guilford, has been turned over to Mr. S. G. Worth, to be taken to the Boston exhibition.

Messrs, A. Sprunt & Son shipped 2,800 casks of spirits turpentine to Hull, England, on the German Barque Erna, a few days ago, said to be the largest shipment from this port ever made on any one vessel.

A rosin shed, the property of Mesers. west side of the river, caught fire Tuesday and made a narrow escape from gree almost wonderful. His canvass Causing a serious conflagration. Fortuuately it was put out without much

> Little Mary, infant daughter of Mr. W. S. Newkirk, fell from the piazzs of the residence of the family on Second, between Mulberry and Walnut streets, on Monday last, and received severe injuries, from which, however, at last accounts she was in a fair way to re-

Mrs. Frank H. Mitchell, of this city, made a narrow escape from being held in this city by leading Democrats killed or badly injured a few days from different parts of the country, since, while riding on the C. C. Road, who assume to have the dictating of by a rock thrown into the train by some unknown scoundrel. It struck the window sill with great force within a few inches of her head.

> A gold headed cane was presented to Captain R. P. Paddison, on Friday evening last by the Fruit Growers' Association, for the faithful manner in which he bas performed the duties of President, and for his uniform kindness and consideration for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors to the

of the First Baptist Church of this city, was at London at last accounts, and had visited Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, Winsor Palace, Hampton Court, Smithfield, Caring Cross, Old Westminster Hall, London Bridge the houshistoric note. He will visit Paris, Naples, Rome and other places before his return. He has a brother, Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, D. D., in Rome.

Wilmington Library Association.

Miss Lula Parsley has been elecied librarian of the Wilmington Library Association. The annual dues to the Library are \$6 and the initiation fee \$1. Application can be mailed to Mr. M. S. Willard, secretary, or handed to rearranged and such improvements added as the association may deem There have been several incendiary needful and in their pecuniary power

Chicken Stealing. On Saturday night last about nine

o'clock, the premises of Justice J. C. Millis, in the southern part of the city,

the lock of the chicken coop.

The Colored Baptist Church. Rev. A. M. Conway, paster of the 1st Librarian of the Wilmington Library Baptist Church (colored), in this city, returned Saturday night after a trip north in the interest of his church. He secured in all, contributions amounting to \$403, and of this amount \$153 was contributed in Wilmington, N. C. He desires to return thanks to those who have aided him both here and elsewhere. He was not so successful as he hoped to be, because the fact that so many who would have assisted him were absent at the sumer resorts. He expects to go north again in the

City and County Statistics. It is learned from the assessors' books that the increased assessment upon real estate in this county amounts ships. The whole amount of real and \$15,735, county townships, \$34,215. To- grand and brilliant success. ial, \$49,950.

Sudden Deaths.

On Saturday morning last a colored woman, named Lucy Laboo, was found dead in her bed at her residence on the corner of Nixon and Seventh streets. Coroner David Jacobs held an inquest the first annual Fair of the Fruit Grow and the jury returned a verdict that er's Association held in this city, may deceased came to her death by some induce the officers and members, at cause to them unknown, though it is their annual meeting in October to desupposed that she was a victim of heart termine upon having their next one

Harnett, between 7th and 8th streets got up at an early hour, as usual, to attend market, when he was seized with a sudden choking, lay down on his bed and in a few minutes breathed his last. His death is supposed to have been caused by asthma. He was between 40 and 50 years old. No in-

The Fruit Fair.

The Fair of the Fruit Grower's Association closed on Thursday night last, and by Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, there was but little remaining of the splendid exhibition that had gladdened the eyes, cheered the hearts and watered the mouths of so many hundreds of people. The exhibition was indeed a most magnificent success and given up as such by all who witnessed it. We have already alluded in terms of favor to the very creditable displays of the most prominent exhibitors, among which the most notable was that of Mr. M. T. Hughes, o Guilford, whose exhibit of evaporated dried fruits, we are glad to know, is to be taken from here to Boston, where it will be assigned a place in the North Carolina department. It will be one of the features of the grand exhibition to open in that city on the 5th of September. Of our home exhibitors, Mrs. Rev. J. B. Taylor, D. D., formerly Elizabeth Warren distanced all competitors, though there were others who made very fine displays. Her collection of home-made candies, in great variety, and tempting to look upon, filled a large show case some twelve or fifteen feet in length, and attracted a es of Parliament and other places of large share of the attention of the assemblage that thronged the hall during the Fair and elicited favorable comments of every one. This candy was all made by herself in two days. The display certainly reflected credit upon her energy and enterprise, as well as that of her son, who assists in the management of her fast increasing

The pyrotechnic display on both nights of the Fair was was very fine, and was greatly enjoyed by the large crowds that witnessed it from the windows and porch of the City Hall and the adjacent buildings and streets. The bailoons also attracted much at-

Club was one of the features of the Fair. It was very fine, and our friends

of the band deserve credit for their successful efforts under the very discouraging circumstances by which they were surrounded.

were invaded by a thief who broke open the chicken coop and stole three hens and a fine rooter. He was frightened off or would have increased his booty. On Morday night was Moseley, colored, living on 7th, between the categories of the exhibition. Here the ladies showed their admirable taste and skill, while for two or three days beforehand their nimble for the categories of the exhibition. Walnut and Red Oross streets, had a fingers and ready hands were devoted visitor of the same sor, who carried off to the work before them. Too much seven hens and a rooster, together with credit can not be awarded to our noble ladies for the interest displayed by them

laggards or drones on such occasions The managing committee are entitled in behalf of the exhibition. Their private business was sacrificed for the time being, and nearly their whole time and attentention was devoted to the work of preparation so necessary to the success of the Fair. In their efforts to this end they were nobly seconded by Hon. Edward D. Hall, Mayor of the city, to whose zeal, forethought and energy much of the great success of this new and important association, at its second annual meeting, has been due. It was through his efforts that Capt. Paddison, the President of the Association, was first induced to interest himself parto \$214,200, of which \$185,000 is in ticularly and to use his influence with Wilmington and \$29,200 in other town- the large proportion of western members in getting their consent to having personal property given in for taxation their second annual Fair at this place;

in Wilmington township for the year and when this was accomplished he 1882, including incomes, footed up went to work with a zeal that knew no burg, took out 4,074 barrels of rosin, \$5,066,006. For city and county \$5,- abatement to insure a successful exhi-537,245. Amount listed for the pres- bition, relaxing not in his efforts until ent year, in Wilmington township, \$5,- the large and beautiful hall, in all its 257,611; for city and county, \$5,752,298. gorgeous splender of decoration and its Value of property in the city upon tempting array of delicious fruits, in which no tax is paid, the same being almost endless quality and variety, in exempted from taxation, \$541,220 .- all their skillful arrangement and de Number of new buildings erected tail, with the numerous attendant at during the past year, 247. Value of tractions, with its throngs of pleased property not listed and placed on the and happy visitors, attested that the delinquent list: Wilmington township, Fair was indeed a glorious reality, a

> We are glad to know that our visi tors from a distance were delighted at the reception they received and the attention which they elicited from the managers of the Fair.

It is hoped that the success of this here. If they should conclude to do so, ster, named new ning a colored buck. they can rest assured of a cordial welcompleteness even that which greete them this year.

TELEGRAPH RREVITIES

The Queen of Madagascar is dead-Prof Lewis Swift has discovered another conjet.

The Count De Chambord died ou the morning of the 24th. The first bale of new cotton from

North Carolina sold in Norfolk for 13 cents. In a tenement house fire in Boston

on Sunday, five persons perished in the flames. A fire at Williamsport, Pa., destroyed

from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of lumber. A fire at San Antonia, Texas, Monday

night, destroyed a large amount of The cases of alleged yellow fever at

Pensacola are declared to be matarial rheumatism. Encouraging reports of the cotton crop come from the Nashville District

of Tennessee. Thirty thousand people were present at a Grangers pic-nic in Pennsylvania

a few days ago. Spencer Coleman, colored, was killed

at Richmond on Tuesday by the bursting of a grindstone. Near Macon, Georgia, on Tuesday,

W. L. Hendley shot J. D. McIntire, killing him instantly. Congressman Walter F. Pool, of the

1st N. C. District, died at Etizabeth City Saturday morning. The Kimball House at Atlanta, late-

ly burned, is to be rebuilt in an en-

larged form for \$500,000. At Pensacola navy yard, Wednesday Paymaster T. T. Brown died of yellow ever. The city continues healthy. LA I. R. Batchelor, U. S. A., has been detailed as Professor, of Military

Science and Tactics at Bingham School, Henry Hutel and wife were found murdered at Savanah Monday morning. Four colored men are in jail on

Henry Jones, colored, was hanged in Raleigh on Monday for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Sevis H, Blake early

Three towns have been destroyed by volcanic eruptions in the Dutch East Indies. A tidal wave destroyed the NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods, Carpets,

Mattings,

A complete stock of DRESS GOODS and Trimmings, at all seasons.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY

in promoting the success of the Fair and adding to the pleasure and enjoyment of our visitors. They never prove make room for New Goods,

BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 65 cents. to much praise for their increasing labors MATTINGS, we Can offer extra good quality for

R. M. McINTIRE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Three stores and dwellings were de-

stroyed by fire at Sumter, S. C., on Friday morning last. Loss from \$25,-000 to \$50,000. Ex-Gov. Benj. Conly and five attaches were removed from the post-

office at Atlanta for alleged general dissatisfaction A fire at Mifflingtown, Pa., on Saturday morning last, destroyed a hotel,

postoffice, and a block of brick stores. Loss \$66,000; insurance \$47,000. The Riverdale, an excursion steamer,

blew up on the Hudson, opposite 16th street, New York, on Tuesday. She had fifty passengers on board. Malaria has appeared at several of the New Hampshire beaches, and

many people are ill. Come to Wrightsville if you want to be healthy. The stockholders of the Richmond and Danville R. R. Company are talk-

ing of increasing the capital stock of the company from five to seven million of dollars. The Bishop Bros., one of the largest

grain firms in Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Wm. Jenkens & Co. grocers and commission merchants of Richmond, Va., have also failed.

Sawney Younger, Reuben King and saac Evans, were sentenced at Danville, Va., to be hung on September 28th for murder committed near 'that place on the 10th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Improving Cape Fear River be Inproving Cape Fear River be low Wilmington, N. C.—Pro-posals for Stone. J. S. Engineer Office, 70 Saratoz St., Baltimore, Md., August 23d, 1883.

MINISALS for s Blank forms, specifications, and any de red information can be had upon appli-dion to this office, or to the resident En neer, Mr. HENKY BACON, at Wilmlington

aug 31-4f WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt, Col. of Engineers, U.S.A

D. A. SMITH,

The Lalest And Handsomest Styles.

FURNITURE

ALWAYS ON HAND.

SALES ROOMS & MANUFACTORY

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET

wil.Mingron, N. C.

MONEY'S WORTH!

GET YOUR

DON'T TAKE ANY ONE'S WORD. COME AND ENQUIRE MY PRICES.

LOWEST IN THE CITY.

SAML. G. HALL, Job Printer

IN PRINCESS STREET

Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DE

Less Than Cost.

WE ARE OFFERING LOTS OF LA

SERGE, BUTTON BOOTS,

AND BALS., at less than Cost to close out, Goods ar

worth in value from \$2.50 to \$3.50 and w are selling them at \$1,00 and \$1.25, and \$1.50, Come and get a pair at once, or the or portunity will be gone.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

JOB PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

F YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR Bil Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads,

Hand Bills. Cards, Tags, Circulars, Progammes, Pamphiets, Catalogues, Price Lists, La-

bles. Tickets. Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of

all kinds, &c , &., &., Printed promptly and neatly. Write to

P. O. Box 402. Refer to Editor of this paper,



H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.

RICHMOND, VA., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND

OF FINE HEWING TOBACCO.

Contractors.

CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE ceived until i o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Aug-

W. P. UANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C..

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1883

JUDGE BLACK is gone. To say of him, in the words of the foremost man of all this world in the realms of thought; in words which no use can make common and no abuse despoil of their power, that "he was the noblest Roman of them all," is peculiarly appropriate of one who made Shakespeare his master, companion and guide, and who drew from the lofty association truth. After calling attention to his language and imagery as noble, pure having held for some time the lucraand unmixed with the dregs of baset live position of postmaster at Raleigh, tongues, as his life was simple, unsul- it refers to his displacement in favor of lied and based on the antique mould of Mr. Nichols, and remarks that "this the great of the past, whom the great of course, was calculated to dampen his conic and unadorned; dealing in grand, business to detend himself, we submit write as we can, and leave that work postmaster governor. to such as him we now deplore. Differing from Judge Black as completely, in politics, as it is possible for men to disagree, we hesitate not to accord him the meed of praise due to so few of his late confederates, that of being a sinand earnestness of character contributed no little to lay the foundations of like earnestness." says the poet of St. Stephen's of the oratory of Plunkett. The same was true of the life of Black. Though the greatest of American forensic speakers, he made no claims to originality, but framing his sentences from the Bible, Shakspeare and Milton, he uttered the loftiest and most soulstirring which have electrified courts and senates since the days of Webster. Of this great, brave, simple, intolerant and misguided man we can but say that take him for all and all, a century will pass before again in the tides of time we shall behold his equal.

GOV. HOLDEN'S CARD.

dicious example, of the press of the state generally, we shall forbear any extended comment on the latest somersault of this rather aged political acrobat until his promised explanation is vouchsafed us. We do not know, indeed, that we are safe or accurate in using the word "promised," for it seems to be a doubtful matter, resolvable by certain contingencies, as to whether or not we shall be condescendingly indulged in any explanation or not. It has occurred to us that this veteran intriguer is probably withholding his "reason" for this change until the bourbon press shall kindly furnish him with one, or until he has extracted the suradversaries, perhaps he will choose from the map of suggestions at hand and good will among nations?" adopt for his own such "reasons" as will most effectually elude the charges made against him and most gratify those whose good will he now seeks to conciliate. We would therefore, counsel our friends of the press to make no desertion of those who raised him to forfeited, and consoled and pitied him in his decline. His card shows his they will very patiently wait for him. We have no need to begin the attack and it would be almost cowardly to do Brutus, we would "be sacrificers, but not butchers." "To cut the head off, and then hack the

Is wrath in death, and envy afterwards."

GENEROUS.

"We would be highly pleased to see Butler Governor of Massachusetts as often as he can be elected, but when it comes to the presidency, we are 'agin' him."- Roanole News,

The above lofty and elegantly phrased the feeling which prevails among the class for whom it was mainly intended. Gen. Butler, the devil, or "any other man," is good enough for the purpose of beating the Massachusetts Republicans, as the North Carolina Democracy are not to share in the disasters of his evil rule. A generous sentiment, truly, and one which the Democrats of the Bay State might remember when next called upon in a national election to rid "the down-trodden south" of the depths of their heartlessness and rahorrors of "negro supremacy and a pacity. Ireland had been compelled to centralized despotism," but for the fact drink a still more bitter cup. After stroying the woolen manufacture. How centralized despotism," but for the fact that the paper propagating it is in all probability not known to exist by a middle of the seventeenth century, the destroyed in 1639. Not until six years destroyed in 1639. Not until six years single citizen of that commonwealth. Irish desired to cultivate their lands in afterward was the slightest

pected of them in relation to county ere long the English landholder be- bring any colonial goods in return government. When our western friends are then asked by the Roanoke News to surrender the privilege of local self rule, to save the "negro ridden east" from colored domination, let them not forget to recall to its attention this instance of its own selfish indifference to the welfare of its political allies in an

ONE GUESS.

The daily Journal Observer of Char lotte, under the head of "a significant withdrawal" hazards a surmise as to Goy. Holden's latest change which may be a shrewd approximation of the poet made greater in interpreting. No ardor." Very true. Few things more sentence of this length would have so, and without departing from our insuited the taste of him of whom it is tention to not give Mr. Holden grounds spoken, which preferred the terse, la- for attacking others when it is his massive, granite words, which he this suggestion to our readers as one hurled like the mighty stones wielded will deserving their consideration-esby gods and heroes in the battles of pecially at this time when a general mythology. But it is not our gift to turn out of "the rascals" might again condense and crystalise. We must turn in such displaced officials as our

PRESIDENTIAL CANDI-DATES.

The Asheville News of August 15th in a leading editorial of great ability and no less ingenuity, brings forward cere and honest man. His sincerity the names of Hawley and Lincoln as our next candidates for president and vice-president respectively. The editor his greatness, "Man has no majesty adroitly and briefly does away with Arthur and Blaine by announcing, from some source of information as authoritative as it is mysterious, that the former would in no event consent to succeed himself, while the latter goes by the board for the sole and sufficient reason that he is too great to be nominal president, and must resign himself to the fate of great men, of being president as to the work of the office, while smaller ones reap the honors and emol uments. A sad warning to great men, which we shall not fail to heed .-The great Sherman, too, despite his distinguished connection with the prospect to a man shut up in a dunfinances and tariff of the country, would, we suppose, go the same road Following the charitable, if not jufor the same reason. Well, we might "go further and do worse" than to accept the suggestion of our contempofor that business we will let our friend know. For the present we forbear toblight or brighten the prospects of it to the utmost lest it should inter we have to "give the news" and let our readers see, what is thought by others.

Has the British Lion Worn Out

BY ALBERT S. BOLLES.

Our Free Trade brethren say he ha They most world may nave been, he is After this has been accomplished and now gentle and lamb-like; that even he has drawn the fire of his anticipated | the weakest nation is safe in his sight, for, say they, is not his motto: "Peace,

Our purpose is to examine the con-

dition of his paws. Their sharpness

was well known in the American colonial days. At that time the colonies were regarded simply with the view of enriching the English shipper, mercomments. Drive him to select his chant and manufacturer. The Engown battle grounds. It he can afford lish government forbade them to make to be silent, so can we. The burthen their own wares. A keen watch was is upon him who has denounced and kept over them to prevent competition battled for years with a party, and suf- on their part with the artisans of Engfered disgrace and ruin at its hands, to land. The governors of the different show how it comports with honesty and colonies were directed to make a carehonor that he should make its leading ful report to the home government of organ the instrument of announcing his the condition of the colonial manufactures in order that they might be dethe power and distinction which he stroyed. Iron foundries and slitting mills were discovered, and they were speedily suppressed The manufaceagerness to speak to the people, and ture of fur hats was discovered, and accordingly this industry was restricted so closely that hats could not be exported even to the next colony so. He is down and dead, and like from the one in which they were made. and the makers were allowed only two apprentices at a time. Wool and flax manufactures were suppressed by stringent provisions. American factories were declared nuisances. Great Britain even forbade the printing of the Bible in America. One of the greatest of English statesmen, the elder Pitt, expressed his opinion on this subject in Parliament which has been often repeated: "The colonies sentiment is about a fair exponent of ought not to be permitted to make even a hob-nail." This opinion, as exporting their native commodities Pitt well knew, was held not by him and manufactures wherever alone, but by the merchants, shippers pleased, except to countries at war and manufacturers. The hob-nail policy was regarded the correct one for England to enforce, whatever might be

the result to the colonies. But the American colonists were no the first people toward whom English had so prospered that English manurulers, inspired by i English merchants and manufacturers, had shown the

steps were we shall briefly relate. They are described by Lecky in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." We shall reproduce them mainly in his own words, so that no one can accuse us of distorting this chapter of English history. For surely no one will question either the honesty, ability or fimpartiality of this historian.

What the English landholder feared

was that the Irish rivalry in the cattle market would lower English rents. The remedy he desired was as simple as it was effective. In 1665 and 1680 laws were enacted which absolutely prohibited the importation into England from Ireland of all cattle, sheep and swine; of beef, pork, bacon and mutton; and eyen of butter and cheese. "In this manner," adds Lecky, "the chief source of Irish prosperity was annihilated at a single blow:" At that time the Irish had a few ships afloat, and there were slight beginnings of a colonial trade. The English shippers did not look with any favor on those few Irish ships that were occasionally seen in foreign ports. Accordingly laws were enacted to protect the English shipper. With a very few specified exception no European articles, it was declared, could be imported into the English colonies unless they came from England, in ships built there and manned by English sailors. Nor could any articles save a very few be brought from the colonies to Europe unless they were first unladen in England. Through fear that these regulations might not utterly destroy Irish shipping, in 1696 another act was passed which declared that no goods of any kind could be imported directly from the colonies to Ireland. "In this manner," says Lecky, "the natural course of Irish commerce was utterly checked. Her shipping interest was annihilated, and Swift hardly exaggerated when he said: 'The conveniency of ports and harbors, which nature be stowed so liberally on this kingdom, is no more use to us than a beautiful We now come to the third act of

England in repressing Irish industries. Forbidden to export cattle to England and to navigate the sea, the turned their land into sheep-walks, and rary. We are not making presidents began to manufacture wool. As early just now, though when we get leisure as 1636 Strafford, one of the English ministers, noticed that there were some small beginnings of a clothing trade in Ireland, and he promised to discourage these gentlemen, and merely say what fere with the woolen manufacture in England. Lecky says that if it had een an object of statemanship to make Ireland a happy country, to mitigate the abject and heart-rending poverty of its people, and to develop among them habits of order, civilization and lovalty, the encourgement of this industrial tendency was of the utmost moment. England was bent on the destruction of this industry. manufacturers urgently petitioned for the total destruction of the rising in-The House of Lords represented to the king that "the growing manufacture of cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapness of all sorts of necessaries of life, and goodness of materials for making all manner of cloth, doth invite your subjects of England, with their families and servants, to leave their habitations to settle there, to the increase of the woolen manufacture in Ireland, which makes your loyal subjects in this kingdom very apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here.' The House of Commons in very similar terms urged the king "to en oin all those you employ in Ireland to make it their care, and use their ut most diligence, to hinder the exporta tion of wool from Ireland, except to be imported hither, and for the discour-

aging the wool manufactures. The king promised to do as he was requested. A Parliament was sum-moned in Dublin in 1698 for the exress purpose of destroying the woolen ndustry of Ireland. Just imagine the feelings of the men who were convened to destroy the industry in which their friends were engaged or perhaps even themselves! But Lecky says that the Irish Parliament was at that time completely subservient to English in-fluence, and, had it been otherwise, it would have had no power to resist. In 1699, therefore, a crushing law, p.ohibiting the Irish from exporting their manufactured wool to any other country whatever, killed at a single blow this industry. "So ended," continues Lecky, "the fairest promise Ireland has ever known of becoming a pros-perous and happy country. The ruin was absolute and final." "Ireland," wrote Swift, an Irishman, and unrivaled some respects among English writers, "is the only kingdom I ever heard or read of, either in ancient or modern story, which was denied the liberty of this privilege, by the mere superiority of power, is refused us in the tous parts of commerce." Lecky therefore, is justified in saving that "the main industry of Ireland had been deliberately destroyed because it competitor with their own

It is true that the English promised to encourage the linen and hemp man-We would commend it, however, to the citizens of western North Carolina, when instructed by this journal, as they doubtless will be, in next year's campaign, in the lofty patriotism ex-

came alarmed. He feared the results of Irish competition. Accordingly he took steps to prevent it. What those Disabling duties were imposed on Irish sail-cloth imported into England. Irish checked, striped and dyed linens were absolutely excluded from the colonies. They were virtually excluded from England to the colonies of the colonies. England by the imposition of a duty o 30 per cent, and Ireland was not al-lowed to participate in the bounties granted for the exportation of these descriptions of linen from Great Brit-Thus it became "abundantly evident

Thus it became "abundantly evident to all reasonable men," concludes Lecky, "that England possessed both the power and the will to crush every form of Irish industry as soon as it became sufficiently prosperous to compete in any degree with her own manufactures. It appeared useless to persist." The woolen manufactures which were ruined had afforded employment to 12,000 families in the metropolis and to 30,000 disparated over the kingdom. ispersed over the kingdom "For nearly fifty years after its de struction the people were in such state of poverty that every bad season produced an absolute famine."

Does any one wonder that the Irish ace became discontented over English rule? Would they have been men, and quietly submitted to the destruction of their industries, which meant the robbing them of a livelihood? Those who think that the Irish have no cause of complaint against England cannot be familiar with Irish history. What people would have submitted with better grace to so many insults than did the people of Ireland? Those who imthe people of Ireland? Those who imagine that the Irish discontent is a reent outbreak must be ignorant of that long series of terrible crimes which England had previously committed in Ireland, whereby the Irish were driven nto exile or died of starvation. And what excuse had England for her longcontinued infernal policy? What ex-cuse? Simply that the English landlord and the English manufactures might add to their gains. In other words, the English government delib-erately stripped Ireland in order to add to the wealth of those on the other side In the light of these terrible wrongs

does any one wonder, we repeat, why the Irish should hate Great Britain and thirst for revenge? We may regret whatever they do contrary nevertheless, we can not be human and help feeling sympathy toward that people whom England through a long course of years has robbed in order to enrich Englishmen. It is impossible to ind the slightest excuse or justification for the English policy. The Irish were forbidden to export cattle, simply, soley, and only because by so doing they nterfered with the trade and prosperity of Englishmen. They could not export wool, simply, solely, and only for the same reason. The Irish industries were destroyed, not in the way of punishment for past misdeeds, but simply that English trade and prosperity might not be injured. Happily the Irish are begginning to find out that, if they can not recover any portion of their losses occasioned by British greed and power, those living in this country can at least prevent Great Britain from re-enacting he old story in America by sustaining that industrial policy the object of which is to maintain our markets and our industries for the benefit of the peo ple who live and labor on this side of

badly, but she has become wiser and formerly was she still is in spirit and too often in practice. Wherever she can enforce her policy by might she does not shrink from the effort. Let us turn to Turkey. In 1838 the policy of Turkey was protective, so far as there was any policy, and many industries existed in that country which were fairly prosperous. Says Dr. Hamlin, who wed in the country for many years, there was no rich manufacturers, but the numerous workmen in their small workshops were much better off than the similar class in England. In one quarter of Scutari there were five or six thousand weavers of cotton goods for the home market. Coppersmiths were very numerous in Contantinople. The native cutlery, carpenters' tools horse-shoes, donky-shoes, stone-workers tools, combs for the empire, amber work, oriental boots, shoes, embroidery, and many other domestic arts, employed tens of thousands of industrious workmen in that city, and the products of their labor went to all parts of the Marmora and Black seas and to the Asiatic and African ports of the Mediterranean. Through Cobden's efforts Turkey was 'inveigled into introducing Free Trade. What happened? All the industries mentioned which flourished then, and many others, disappeared or were reduced to insignificance with astounding rapidity. The Turkish fabrics were imitated in Manchester, with a nicer finish, and sold at less than half price. Of course, the Turkish manufacturers soon succumbed. Dr. Hamlin says that "evety loom in Scutar ceased to work. The long, narrow buildings where they worked have rotted down. I had occasion in 1855 to hire one, but it was too much delayed to be easily repaired, and rot and rats drove me out. That large population perished in wretchedness and misery

Another illustration is worth giving. Dr. Hamlin says that in 1841 he visited Brusa a city in the interior and especi-ally noted for its silk-works and for weaving Brussa bath-towels. At that time this was a large and flourishing industry and supported thousands of hands. After the introduction of Free Trade into Turkey Manchester began making the shag towels of Brusa and sending them even to that very city. They were poorly made, but looked like the real thing and were sold cheap. Every Brusa loom was stopped. After the industry was thoroughly killed the prices of towels rose again, so that, says Dr. Hamlin, in proportion to the wear that was in them the people had to pay probably at least twenty-five per cent, more for these goods than for the old ones of native manufacture.

oid ones of native manufacture.

This is a fair illustration of the policy of Great Britain, which is sanctioned by the Cobden Club, whose motto is peace and good will toward nations. Introduced bogus goods, sell them cheap, ruin competing industries, then raise prices and rob the people. And the doing of these things is called an exhibition of peace and good will to-Continued on fourth page.

THE LITTLE GIANT. General William Mahone, United States Senator from Virginia, whose position in that body is the subject of so much political controversy, was born in Southampton, Va., in 1827; was graduated from the Virginia Military his countrymen than General Joseph Institute in 1847; and afterwards, until the outbreak of the war of secession, devoted himself to civil engineering. He was the constructor of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. He embarked in the secession movement; took part in the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1861; raised and Connecticut with his parents. commanded the Sixth Virginia Regiment, and was with it in most of the battles in the Peninsula campaign, returned to school. He entered the those of the Rappahannock and those around Petersburg. He was made both 1844, and was graduated in 1847. brigadier-general and major-general in the year 1864, and afterwards commanded a corps in Lee's army, and it s well known by the members of that He was a good writer and gave early army that he was beloved by Gen. Lee and regarded as one of his very best commanding officers. He was in every important engagement that took place in the Virginia army. No man though the different societies of the was in as many pitched battles as Gen. Mahone. At the close of the war he returned to railroad engineering, and in the course of time he became president of a trunk line from Nerfolk into Tennessee, over four hundred miles ong. His railroad direction has given him a power in politics, which he has always exercised in a large and independent way, utterly baffling to the politicians of the old school, but often very useful to them. When the Democratic party was at its wit's ends, and by every means possible was attempting to overthrow Republican rule in Virginia, it was Mr. Mahone who suggested that the bourbons should inlorse Mr. Walker, a Northern man, and an avowed Republican, as Goyernor. Walker proved to be all that Mahone had promised the Virginians. Since then, it is said, the Virginia rail-It is said, England may have treated road king has made Withers United States Senator and Kemper Governor more humane in modern times. This of Vigginia. This possession into po ities still more completely, and in default of securing the nomination for Governor for himself, be turned it over to Holliday and elected him. Holliday having allied himself with Mahone's enemies, the latter entered the field again at the head of the "Readjusters" was elected by them United States

> 1881. His term will expire March 4th, 1887. General Mahone is at the head of the Liberal movement in the South, and is therefore one of the most important political persons in this country today, striking out as he has and organizing and heading a new party of the independent and liberat-minded men of the South. He succeeded in redeeming Virginia, and it now looks as if he is bound to take a large majority of the southern states from the bourbon democracy.

Senator in place of Hon. Robert E.

Withers, and took his seat March 4th,

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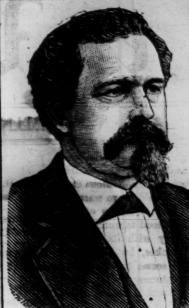
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JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

S. SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT. No public man of the present day holds a higher position in the hearts of R. Hawley. He was born at Stewarts . vile, Richmond Co., North Carolina, Oct. 31st., 1826, and until he was eleven years of age, he attended school at a little log school house at a place known as Scotch Hill in Richmond county, N. C., At this time he removed to

For three years he worked on the old farm of his forefathers, and then Sophomore class Hamilton College in

As a student, he held a high rank especially in the languages and studies pertaining to literature and politics evidence of the oratorical ability which has since made him famous as a campaign orator and skillful debater. He took the first prize in declamation, and college were carrying on a hot rivalry, he was unanimously elected to deliver the annual address in 1847. Among the members of the faculty and the trustees, he was as popular as with the students, an evidence of which is the fact that he is, to-day, a trustee of the college, by election of the alumni, and Doctor of Laws, through the courtesy of the corporation.

After his graduation, he studied law at Cazenovia N. Y., taught school for two winters; studied law one summer with John Hooker Esq., and subsequently became his law partner at Hartford, Conn. From the start, Sept. 1st, 1840, the firm of Hooker & Hawley,

did a thriving business. Hawley's first political appearance was in the autumn of 1850, when he rose in a meeting, which he and his partner had assembled, and protested vigorously against the fugitive slave law. He had imbibed his father's antilitical career has never belonged to either the Whig or the Democratic

party. He took the stump in 1852, making thirty or forty stirring speeches.

Into the brilliant campaign of Fre mont and Dayton, in 1856, he plunged with all his soul and made fifty speeches, which probably had much influence in securing Framont's election by a substantial majority.

The Hartford Press, of which he became proprietor in 1856, and which was merged in the Couran, in 1857, was the field for his first journalistic and literary work. He is still one of the proprietors of the paper one of the best paying newspapers in the country, besides it is the leading Republican paper of New England. Upon the outbreak of the war, he was

the first man in Connecticut to enlist. At the nation's call for troops, he ans wered, by ordering rifles and beginning the organization of a company, before the call had reached the smaller towns As Captain, he led his fellow soldiers to the battle of Buil Run, where he won high commendation from his Colonel, for valor. He immediately raised a regiment and in 18864, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers. He won in many hard fought battles and achieved great praise, from his superior officers for his bravery cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of core. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charg.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 191 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. and good management handling his could raise a crop in 1865.

During the month of August 1865, a estimonial to his heroism, intelligence and lolty christian character, was presented to him by distinguished friends, A "general officer's regulation sword," was manufactured for him at an expense of eleven hundred and fifty dollars. The succeeding month, he received promotion to the rank of Major General of Volunteers by brevet.

Upon his return from the war, he was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1886, by a large majority, and served his state with dignity and honor. He was President of the National Republican Convention of 1868 at the time Grant received his first nomination, and was appointed Presidential elector. He was Secretary of the committee on resolutions in the National

Convention of 1872. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1876 He was President of the United States Centennial Commission from its organization in 1873 to the completion of the work of the Centennial Commission in

He filled the vacancy in the Forty. second Congress, occurring through the death of Hon. J. L. Strong, and at the succeeding election was returned, as well as to the Forty-sixth Congress, In 1881, he was elected U.S. Senator to succeed Hon. W. W. Eaton and took his seat March 4th, 1881. His term will expire March 4th, 1887.

The whole life of the man is pleas. ant study, from the little log school house, in the wilds of the Carolinas, to the chair he holds with so much of public approval in the Senate.

His popularity as President of the Centennial Commission, was amply attested in the gift of a superh vase, from the members.

Throughout his career, he has ever proyed himself frank, manly and hon-

Party-feeling disappeares in the admiration that is universally felt for his integrity, oratorical ability, heroism and sincerity of conviction.

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Whether the almost unanimous supori which negro voters have been givng the Republican party was due to heir adhesion to principles or force of cumstances becoming a question less bstract than hitherto. If the negroes posed slavery only because they were enslayed; if they fought klu kluxism simply because they were the chief ictims; if they protest against injusice and unfairness to travelers in pubichotels and conveyances, merely beuse they are the wronged; if they can desert a political organization, raised pon living and eternal principles which many of them have ably championed and all unreservedly endorsed solely because from individual actions they fail to get their proportion of offices, then they are not Republicans, they are regardless of principles and induenced entirely by the question of whose ox is gored. But we hope to entertain the belief that the negro voters are Republicans upon a high order and and frequent utterances seem to indi-We hope fidelity to principles has had something to do with our votes and will continue to exercise a mos lesome effect.

The leading Democratic paper in this ate has been making an earnest, but peless struggle against an important inticipated plank in the platform of its ntviits carnestness has been so great a ti cause its chief opponent to ask, ne views should be disregarded, as rerything seems to indicate, will it HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT apport the platform of the party in Cassimeres consistent as it will be for that paper, yet its loyalty to the general principles of its party is so great, and its concurrence with the principles of the opposite party so romote that it regards the s as an insult. But that sam aper whose loyalty is unshaken by an cipated and, to it, obnoxious declamuon of principles from the authoritaliye mouth-peice of its party, is coenly making artful efforts to increase ligord and desertion among negro Republicans, and these efforts are based pon individual actions of men to which the pariy, as a body, is in no

While the negro vote should be withheld from the support of Republican ominees whose actions are at variance with the principles of the party, it should not be given to the support of principles adverse to those we profess, adrerse to our interest, and which we an hold nothing in common. Our tole should be an undivided and, as to men, independent vote; but it must be adependence within the party. Our rights are not yet admitted by all; the Democratic party is fighting every right of the negro, that it has not been forced to admit. Yet many of our prominent men indirectly and some directly, support the party that at best as barely submitted to what it could at control. The threat to cut the neto vote from the Republican party is were brutum julmon, which however, ulutary its effect may be upon polixians, tends to produce muschief mong the followers, existing circumsances render # unwise, impolitic and matrous. When negro cttizenship and its paraphernalia shall have passed at of the halls of political discussion, ad the color of a man's skin shall have memore civil, or political importance a the color of his hair, then the which necessity has erected will am crumbled and fallen down, and ediency and policy may invite us ate broader fields. DUDLEY.

Advice to Mothers. in you disturbed at night and bro ad your rest by a sick child suffer-Tan crying with pain of cutting If so, send at once and get a of Mrs. Winslow's Soothine FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its in incalculable. It will relieve apon it, mothers, there is no about it. It cures dysentery arrhoea, regulates the stomach els, cures wind colic, softens time, reduces inflamation, and time and energy to the whole ays-TOP FOR CHILDREN TERTHING IS I to the taste, and is the pre-m of one of the oldest and best physicians and nurses in the States, and is for sale by all throughout the world. Price a bottle. ly

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VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN six miles of Wilmington containing about wo thousand five hundred acres. There re about 100 acres of cleared Rice Land. of ood banks, trunks, &c. and about 700 acres of uncleared Rice Land covered with valu and necessary outbuildings: the balance of the tract about 1,660 acres of timber Pine range unsupassed both in winter and sum

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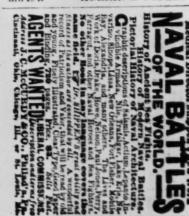
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8.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday. .20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBIRG-NORTH 3:55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers be-tween Charleston and Milford, Va

1.30 A M. Freight daily, (except Sunday) 3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting and Potomae Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and

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Leave Richmond at. *6 02 am and †11 12 an and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 4 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †1205 noon and †545 p m, and *11 25 p m. Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 pm and †8 10 pm, *3 00 am.

Arrive at New York at +5 30 p m and +10 50 p p m, and *6 30 a m.

p m, and *6 30 a m. Daily, Sunday excepted. Daily, Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 800 p m train to Washington

CATAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent,
aug 17 tf COTTON PRESSES.

COTTON GINS BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARAN.

TEED IN EVERY RESPECT. WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,

Successors to Jao. Dawson. june 8-tf



THE GENUINE

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe

EVERY MACRINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS Factories located at Mentreal, Canada, and

Plattsburg, New York. THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO. 347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May lai to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine an-chorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a sig-nal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat. lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the easiward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

ward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in quarantine may be had on application at the office of the quarantine Physician at 8mishville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the quarantine Physician, if is his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of \$200 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

Guarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

June 3-tf

l will (Free) the receipe for a simple Vege-table Balm that will remove Tan, Freckies, Fimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Added, in-closing a & stamp, BEN, VANDELFA Co., if Barclay St., N. Y.

Groceries. Provisions,

CONFECTIONERIES, NOTIONE, HAY, LUMBER, AL. PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Sub scription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUN

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third

Congressional Districts. It reaches all classes of the paople,

WHITE and COLORED, It advocates Equal Rights before

the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

NARGEST: COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina. GIVES AH!

LATEST MARINE

AND

Williams Sewing Machines MARKET REPORT.

IT IS OPPOSEDETO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WIL HINGTON, N. C.

Address,

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

PIMPLES.

WARREN C. COLEAN.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1888.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily-Nos. 47 North and 48 South Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSEN-GER TRAIN, Daily-No. 40 South.

Nos. 43 North. Arrive at Weldon

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 1.3) P. M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M. faily except Sunday, Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Dally, All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close on mection for all points north via Rich-nond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilming-ton and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5;15 A. M., Eaily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent may 13 tf PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
PATERSUBEG, VA., Aug. 12, 1883.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

GOING BOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington treet Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily 12:42 and 3:46 P.M. Arrive at Weldon 2:42 and 5:36 P.M. Freight trains daily, ex-cept Sunday.....

Commercial, LEAVE WELDON. Passenger Trains, daily 2:25 A. M. 1 P. M

Arrive at Weldon...

Arrive at Petersburg 4: Freight trains daily, except Monday..... Train leaving Petersburg at 3:46 P. M. stops only at Beifield.

_4:45 A.M. 3:12 P.J

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains, No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through. Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington

Passengers going north and stopping a Petersburg, will claim their baggage a Washington street depot. Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and conven-ience of passengers. Persons who travel on those trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their of fices for the sale of tickets for freight train North bound freight trains step all night a Mt Airy, and all passengers will be dis charged at that point.

W. J. BLOWN, Dispatcher of Trains. aug24-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE! WORLD RESPECTIVLLY SORFY the citizens and the public generally, that I have laid in a full supply of choice ICE and am fully prepared to full orders to all points on Hall Bonds and Rivers, and hope in source a reasonable chare of patronage. R. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor. RAILROADS.

GEN. BUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Wilmington, Columbia & Au-



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Leave Wilmington...... 9.00 P M Leave Florence..... 2.40 A N

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wil-son, Goldsboro and Magnolia Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion. Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express. l'ullman Sleepers for Charleston on train

> General Sup't. T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Fassenger Agent, may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

Leave Charlotte at........ 8.45 P h Arrive Kaleigh at.......... 8.30 A M Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M

BRELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connec-tion at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raieigh, and at Chartotte with Sheiby Division Train.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest. L. C. JONES.

JOHN WERNER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIONABLE HAIR DESIRENG AND having falous, No. 28 North Front Street

WILMINGTON, N. C. July 8, 1888.

Nos. 48 West and 47 East. 6,40 A M12,40 P M 3,00 P M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily-No. 43 East.

All trains ruu solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

29 MARKET STREET.

MY MANY PRIENTS IN SMITHVILLS and in the country are invited to come and

BROWN & PEARSON.

gusta R. R. Company.

OM, the following Passenger Schedule NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily.

Train 43 stops at all stations

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Su nday at 7 A. M.

Daily except Sundays.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stati Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and poi West.

ravelers. The best workmen and the fin

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Rail

F. W. CLABK, General Passenger Agent.

AND PERFURER.

Through Siceping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

imposed a duty on cotton goods impart of the man in the gang of bank ported into that country. The Argus-eyed members of the Cobden Club said police while the rest of his compannothing against this proceeding, the ions proceed in their netarious busi-Manchester manufacturers uttered no protest, and the tax was continued for years without the slightest objection from a single Englishman. And yet India was an English colony, and such a tax on imports, so the Cobden Club at ax on imports, so the Cobden Club end in the content of the content of the content of the color of the content of the color of the she not conscious of he superior powers and in every other country of the world was a dreadful thing. In India though, strangely enough, the tax was thought by the Cobden Club to be the proper thing. Why? Simply because it did not interfere with the sale of goods by the Manchester manufacture. goods by the Manchester manufactures and merchants. But after a time the goods imported were made in the most shameful manner, China clay was a est disposition to change her attitude prominent constituent of them, and the people of India became tired of paying for it. So they began to make cotton goods on the banks of the Hoogly. Then the British manufacturers and the tax on cotton goods imported into Iufactured in Great Britain; when they did attempt to make them the tax was all wrong, and must be repealed. The action of the British Government, the Manchester manufacturers, and the the people of India had no rights which an Englishman was bound to respect. The people of India were the nferior race, therefore the English had the right to get the utmost out of them without regard to their interests or de-

But the Indian government, acting through orders received from Great at once with the revenue coming from this source, so it adopted an ingenious expedient. In order to make cotton goods in India, it is necessary to import the long-stapled Egyptian cotton taste had been so cultivated that he goods in India, it is necessary to import the long-stapled Egyptian cotton a duty of 5 per cent, had been imposed Egypt. The Calcutta Englishman was a measure as ever a subservient legis. lature sought to impose upon a voiceless people. The duty which the government is about to impose on a porticular quality of raw cotton imported into this country is nicely calculated to produce the greatest amount of injury that could possibly be inflicted by such an impost. The present victory is too acute an economist not to know what the effect of such a measure must be; and it is impossible to resist the conviction that it is for the sake of the in-jury it will inflict on India that the measure is proposed.

Such is the way Great Buitain has treated the "fairest jewel in her crown" in our own time. The reader can not help seeing that the former policy has been continued with no essential change. The British colonies are governed mainly with a view to enriching the merchants, shippers, and manufacturers of Great Britain. Their rapacity has not diminished, and their methods have not essentially changed.

Not content with skinning her colonies whenever it is possible, Great Britain reaches after other nations, especially the weaker ones which are unable lish writer, Urquhart, in a work on Turkey and its Resources, published commerce, the right to which in Greece we inherit from Turkey, is one of those immunities which we can resign on no account or pretext whatever; it is a golden privilege which we can never any right to Turkish confinerce? None whatever. Did Great Britain inherit any right to Greek commerce from Tur-None whatever. She inherited no greater right to Greek commerce from that source than she did from Greenland for Patagonia. This bold claim of the English writer put in plainlanguage is this: Great Britain is stronger than Greece, therefore she insist on maintaining commerce with Greece-a principle which she believes in applying toward all weaker

A more startling illustration of this policy is Great Britain's treatment of Japan. About twenty-five years ago Japan concluded treaties with Great Britain, France, and other European powers. To them were added articles for the regulation of trade. These contained a provision that five years after the opening of a designated port the export and import duties should be subject to revision "if the Japanese Gov-ernment desires it." In 1866 the "Tariff Convention" was forced on Japan, which established a tariff, and further provided that it was "subject to revisn on and after the 1st day of July, 1872." When that time arrived Japan, having found that Great Britain was too well and she suffering too much, undertook to precure a revision of the treaty. To her sorrowful astonishment Japan learned that there could be no revision without the consent of both parties, and that as Great Britain Low Middling, was satisfied with the treaty it must Middling, stand. The world never heard such a Good Middling.

novel doctrine before. It was for highwards nations! If England had not toned Great Britain in the latter half wards nations! If England had not been so peacefully inclined toward Turkey, and had not put so much of her good will into sham manufactures with which she flooded Turkey, the latter nation would have been in far more prosperous condition to-day.

It is true that the Turkish nation has borrowed a large amount of money of England, which to some extent will repair the losses occassioned by England's such a profound believer in peace England, which to some extent will repair the losses occassioned by England's conduct. Not that Turkey intended to take revenge in this way when the money was borrowed; not that Turkey should decline to pay if able; but, having first loaned the money to Turkey and afterward stripped that country of the resources to pay a rude sort of juscificers says that under it Japan is the resources to pay, a rude sort of justice is administered through the undersigned inability of the Turkish people to pay the loans thus contracted.

people are becoming poor. But no appeal is heard. The British navy is Let us turn to India. As this is "the fairest jewel in the British crown," let us find out how delicately and tenderly this precious jewel is regarded. For many years the government of India. many years the government of India British ships of war act very much the

> them. It is one of the greatest national crimes of this century; and yet Great Britain manifests not the slightor turn away her guns from Japan.

The history here briefly given ought to teach an impressive lesson. As Great Britain treated America for a Then the British manufacturers and the members of the Copden Club for the has she treated Turkey, India, China, first time raised their voice against the Japan and every nation and people whenever opportunity offered. There dia. It was contrary to right principle, they said. What was that principle, they said. What was that principle, they said. What was that principle aims or her methods. There is no eviple, interpreted in the light of their action? That the tax was all right so dence that she has grown more sampathetic and helpful. There is no evidence that she is less selfish and graspelling as the natives of India made no goods which competed with those manuing. Her eyes are just as keen, her

An eastern fable is told of a man who had besutiful and extensive Cobden Club can be correctly inter-grounds, in one portion of which were flocks of sheep and other animals preted in no other way. Selfishness, pure and undiluted, was the inspiration of their action. The ancient Irish and works have the inspiration of their action. American colonial policy was repeated wolves, hyenas and other fierce beasts. To protect his grounds from destruc-tion, high walls were built which the fiercest animal could neither climb nor tear down. At first these wild creatures would descend from the mountain at night and rage wildly around the enclosure, but after many efforts finding access hopeless, would retreat. Wearied with repeated trials and failures, they ceased to come and their quitous. It could not afford to dispense welcome sounds were no longer heard. The silence was so long continued that to mix with the short-stapled cotton could easily discern the greater beauty grown in India. Without warning, the Indian manufacturers found that His neighbors, however, told him that if he removed it the wild animals would on the raw material imported from Surely return. But he thought other-wise. The Calcutta Englishmen was wise. He believed they had become justly wrathy on the subject, and degentler, and that the fears of his neighbors were groundless. So the wall was removed. As soon as this was done, Good Ordinary, 7 15 16 the wolves and their fierce companions Low Middling, returned and speedily destroyed the Middling

place.

dustries of our land are protected for the benefit of all who love under our government. It was necessary in the beginning, and wisdom teaches us that we should not pull it down until we are perfectly safe from the British lion and all the other lions who are ready and eager to come and repeat the story of the English treatment of the Irish and the Turks, of the people of India and Japan. That wall has protected alike the employer and the employed; it has enabled the former to build factories, emyloy men, and to pay them; it has enabled the other class to earn wages and to enjoy them. The proofs of the success of that policy are visible to all who can see the thousands of our factories, the multitude of homes that belong to the workmen, the lands they own, the money they have in banks and by contrasting their condition with the lot of the laboring man across the seas. Why do the workmen flee from and \$2.25 for Soft and Virgin, with Great Britain and other countries to our own if this be such a bad country for resist her demands. Said an Eng- the poor man, if Protection be ruinous to him? Nevertheless, the wave of immigration is constantly rolling higher forty years ago, "the perfect freedom of and shows no signs of subsiding. The truth is, his condition is immensely improved, and every new-comer when fairly settled begs his friends on the Middling, other side to follow. The arguments of the Free Trader fall as lightly on this Did Great Britain inherit class as the snows of heaven on the mountain tops. The perpetual migratory movement toward our shore is the grandest transformation scene the world Cotton has ever beheld, and furnishes an argument in favor of maintaining the Protective policy as conclusive and ma- Tar, jestic as the rich fields of summer are a | Orude Turpentine proof of the nearer presence of the sun.

Our tariff is a wall whereby the in-

The friends of the outlaw, Frank James, are now confident of his acquit-

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

August 24 SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 550 casks at that price.

Rosin.—Quoted steady at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.30 for Good Strained. Sales reported later of 1500 bbls Strained at quotations. TAR-Quoted firm \$1 80 per bbl. of

\$280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Marketsleady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Corrox.-Quoted firm, on a basis of of cents per lb. for Middling, with no

sales reported. The following were official quotations: 6 11-16 cts # B 7 15-16

RECEIPTS.

Cotton. 630 bales Spirits Turpentine, 163 casks 1945 bbls Rosin, Crude Turpentine 283 bbls

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, - The market was firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 500 casks at

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 20 for Strained and \$1 60 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quo-

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of

receipts that figure. CRUDE TURPENTINB-Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2.25 for Soft and Virgin.

Corron—Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 9; cents for Middling.—

Good Middling. 10

REUEIPTS.

Cotton. 582 bale Spirits turpentine, 221 casks Rosin, 2312 bbls Tar. 254 Crude turpentine

August 29. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,-The marke juoted dull at 37 cts per gallon, but later at reaction took place and 350 casks sold at 371 cents. Rosin-The market was steady a

\$1,20 for Strained, and \$1 30 for Good Strained. Sales as reported. TAR .- Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that

figure. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady sales of receipts at that price. COTTON .- Market steady, with sales

reported on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations: ordinary, 6 11-16 cta 7 fb

Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 Low Middling Good Middling

PECEIPTS.

447 bales spirits Turpentine 76 casks Rosin 831 bhla 70 bble

August 30 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market quoted firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 37\frac{1}{2} cents. Rostn-The market firm at \$1 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Marke: firm at \$1 80 per bbl f. 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm. Sales of receips at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin. Corron-Market quiet with sales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotation Ordinary. cts P 1b

that figure.

Good Ordinary 8 9-16 Low Middling, Middling, 9 Good Middling, 10

TIMBER MARKET-Present rates ton timber, pieces according to lengths, sizes and qualities: Extra heart, first class yellow pine, ship timber, \$13, \$13 \$0(a\$14; prime heart first class mill, \$12(a\$13; fair mill (good heart) \$8 50, \$9(a\$10; good mill, fair heart, \$7 50(a\$8; common mill, \$5(a\$6 50; inferior to ordinary, \$4(a\$4 50. ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure and a more ment in order to effect a cure, and a mo-ment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums feisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametricly different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them hum-bugs.

railures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PROPIE and people of moderate well to do or weathy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 86 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure, we agree to refund the mency paid in every instance where a me is not positively effected. The remains and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

DIFFIT AMERICAN GOOD. Lameness of

and \$2.25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 9j cents for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts b fig. Good Ordinary 7 15-16 ""

Low Middling, 9½ """

Good Middling, 9½ """

Good Middling, 9½ """

SECURITS.

Cotton, 719 bales Rosin, 4381 bbls Tar, 121 brief Turpentine Rosin, 4381 bbls Tar, 211 bbls Orude Turpentine.

August 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 casks at 38 cents.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at 31 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 a for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR.—The market was steady at \$1 30 per bibl of 280 bbs, with sales of receipts at \$2 25 for Soft and Virgin and \$1 25 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 6 10-16 cts \$1 ft following were the official quotations of the day:

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Ordinary, 6 10-16 cts \$1 ft following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 6 10-16 cts \$1 ft following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary of the money paid for the inv

Jotton,
Spirits Turpentine
Spiri

sales on a basis of 93 cts for Middling-The following were the official quota-tions:

Ordinary,

6 11-16 cts \$\frac{1}{4}\$ b Liver fronties cures an earness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of kidneys or liver, price \$1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remety that cure contituation, giving natural action of the bowels without physical programmers programs. when action of the bowels without physicing, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nervine Tonic for mental depression, loss of manhood, languor, weakness or over taxation of the bra2n is inwanable, price 25 cents.

WP 0114 DAMPARA

ness or over taxation of the brain is invariable, price 25 cents.

WE GUARANTED Cures in every case WE GUARANTED Cures in every case WE GUARANTED Cures in every case with the control of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or depleted their purses by paying doctor bills that benefitted them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN these remedies. Go ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly.

L. WHEELER & CO.

No. 96 W. Baltimore St.

aug 31-tf

BALTIMORE, MD.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

DY virtue of a decree of the Supreme D Court of Brunswick County, made at the Spring Term A. D. 1883, of said Court, in a certain civil action therein pending, wherein Martha A. Poter was Plaintiff and Martha Ann Jacobs et. al. were befondants, the undersigned, Referee and Commissioner appointed by said decree, will on Monday the day of Sentiember A. D. 1883, at 12 M. at the Court House Door in the Town of Smithville, in the said County of Brunswick, sell by public auction, for cash, the several tracts of land ordered to be sold in and by said decree, which said tracts of land are situated on Hoods Creek, in North West Township. In said County, and are bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a Black Gum on the edge of Hoods Creek running theace north 80 deg. east 30 chains to a stake in an old field, the original corner of a 640 acre survey granted to Ephram Vernon, lying on both sides of Creek and running thence north 80 deg. east 48 chains and fifty links to a pine, thence due north 10 chains to a stake; thence north 10 deg. east 7 chains and fifty links to a stake in the line of the original survey, thence north 20 deg. east 12 chains, crossing the W. C. & A. R. To a

and fifty links to a stake in the line of the original survey, thence north 20 dec. east 12 chains, crossing the W. C. & A. R. B., to a dead pine stamp, original corner of said survey, thence north 60 dec. west 63 chains to a stake, in the edge of Hoods Creek, now a water oak, thence with the meanders of the same to the beginning—containing 60 acres more or less.

Also another tract—containing 60 acres more or less, bounded on the wost by the tract of land just above described, on the cast and south by the la ads now or formerly owned by Thomas J. Arasstrong, and on the north by the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railread.



and Augusta Railroad.

MARSDEN BELLAMY.

Railros-Commissioner

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

RNUINE PAC-SIMILE—Prominent Let. The are of dealers who attempt to palm of FIITATION, SUBSTITUTION OF WORTH. 288 goods which yield them a LARGER & ROFIT. None are genuine without the U. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

\$125

CURE.

Aromatic

Laundry and Toilet Use.

WASHBOARD'SAND BOILERS

AND CONTAINS NO ROBIN TO TURN THE FABRIC YELLOW.

SCHNAPPS.

recommended and endorsed by some of

the leading Chemists in the country.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR

attention that implations of our articlelar

being sold in this market, noticelis hereby

given to all whom it may concern, that the

rending of any article, withjany alteration

of trade marks above described, will be

prosecutedfunder a recentificitof the U.S.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CONSECCO.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAITMANTINI

Ward's White Lily Soap

FOR

IT DOES AWAY WITH

IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN

HOT OR COLD WATER'

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is

For sale by

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Errors of Youth.

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